Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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GOV. BEECKMAN GIVES SUPPORT

Chief Executive Advocates Presidential Suffrage for Rhode Island Women

Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island advocated the extension to Rhode Island women of the right to vote for President of the United States in his inaugural address on Tuesday.

"In the interest of plain justice and of sound political principles," the Governor said, "I recommend the passage of an act by the present General Assembly granting presidential suffrage to women."

Gov. Beeckman urged that the people be given an opportunity to vote on a constitutional amendment, which would abolish the property qualification for voters. He suggested that the matter be taken up in connection with the forthcoming report of a commission created to revise the State constitution.

The Republicans are in full control of the General Assembly. On a joint ballot they will outnumber the Democrats by a majority of 109 votes.

TEACHER-MOTHER WINS VICTORY

Two Years' Leave of Absence to Be Granted in New York Following Investigation

The teacher mother has won at least a partial victory. The Special Committee appointed to consider the problem made its report at the New York Board of Education's meeting last week. It recommended that a two years' leave of absence be granted to teachers for maternity.

No statistics or records were available as data, and therefore the committee made inquiry regarding the experience and rule of other important cities, the views of some of our leading physicians and the opinion of New York School Superintendents and Principals.

Replies were received from all of the forty-eight cities in the United States of more than 100,000 population. Thirty-seven do not continue to employ women teachers at all after marriage. Of the remaining eleven cities only three, Cincinnati, Los Angeles and Milwaukee, grant leaves of absence for child-bearing, although three more report that no such cases have arisen.

Philadelphia, St. Louis and Oakland are among the cities which do not employ women teachers after their marriage, but in these three cities teachers, who were married before the adoption of the present rules, may continue to teach, and Philadelphia and Oakland allow such teachers leaves of absence for maternity. In Chicago a teacher who absents herself for motherhood loses her position, but may return when her child is two years of age. In Indianapolis the teacher may return if home conditions are such that she can leave the child.

NEW DELEGATION MEETS PRESIDENT

Women Call at White House to Ask Mr. Wilson for Nation-Wide Suffrage

President Wilson received a delegation of nearly 100 Democratic women, many of them voters, who called at the White House on Tuesday to ask him to support a constitutional amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage. The amendment is to be voted on in the House Jan. 12.

Preceding the visit to the President the suffragists had a meeting at the Public Library to act on resolutions calling on Congress to submit the pending amendment and asking the President to help enfranchise the women. The delegation rode to the White House in a long parade of automobiles decorated with suffrage colors.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN ADMITS PATIENTS

Inebriates Demand Proof of Woman's Ability at Bellevue Hospital

For the first time in the history of Bellevue Hospital, New York, a woman physician recently admitted patients. She is Dr. Anna J. Tjomsland of Brooklyn, who was graduated from Cornell Medical School last June. In July she started to take an eighteen months' course at Bellevue and became an interne.

When she went on duty as admitting physician, remaining in the office from 8 until 11 o'clock and receiving about fifteen patients, most of them inebriates, she had difficulty in convincing some of them that she was the admitting physician and usually had to explain that fact fully before the patients answered the usual questions put to sick persons.

WILL SUFFRAGE HURT BUSINESS?

It Does Not Seem to Have Worked that Way in Kansas

There is deposited in the banks of Barton County, Kan., an average of $200 for every man, woman and child living there. The farmers are reported to be paying off their mortgages at a rate that will soon leave the county without a mortgage on farm property. Also, the poorhouse has been without an inmate for years.

In Kansas women have had municipal suffrage since 1887 and full suffrage since 1912. Let us see, didn't somebody say that equal suffrage would ruin business?

The Bristow-Mondell Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women is now on the calendar of the Senate and House of the U. S. Congress. Jan. 12 is the date set for the vote on the measure in the House. If you believe in the right of the people to rule and that women are people, telegraph your Congressman at once to vote for House Resolution I.

INSURANCE FOR EMPIRE VICTORY

Women's Union Trying to Get $25,000 Policy in Favor of 1915 Election

Insuring against possible failure to win the vote in the 1915 campaign in New York is the latest move of the suffragists. Three members of the Women's Political Union are trying to arrange with an insurance broker to take out a policy by which the organization will receive $25,000 in the event that the suffrage amendment is lost this year. The insurance committee already has $500 toward the premium.

"We will not insure for less than $25,000," said a member of the insurance committee today, "and of course we may not be able to pay the premium. It all depends on the rate demanded. If we win we will be willing to lose the money paid on the policy, and if we lose the campaign we will at once begin another with the insurance money."

BAN ON BABIES IS NOW REMOVED

Chicago Landlord Offers 18-Story Apartment House with Big Playroom for Children

With the turning of the new year, Evanston, the one Chicago suburb where real estate men have heretofore unanimously tabooed babies in apartment houses, turned over a new leaf. John S. Holmes has announced that he will make his new 18-story apartment house at Michigan avenue and Main street a perfect paradise for youngsters.

Among the inducements offered young couples with children in the big apartment house will be three large rooms on the ground floor solely for the storage of baby carriages. A veritable battalion of uniformed attendants will be on the job to help mothers get their babies in or out of the building. "Tolerance of kiddies, whether they be of the crying or cooing kind, will be the chief eligibility rule in employing hall boys, maids, janitors, waitresses, clerks and elevator boys," says a Chicago paper.

There will be small apartments for couples of small families and large apartments for couples more pretentious as to the number of offspring. There also will be a big playroom for the children to use when the weather is bad.

TEACHERS ASK FOR EQUALITY

New Jersey Teachers' Association Endorses Full Suffrage for Women

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the New Jersey State Teachers' Association at its annual meeting in Atlantic City last week:

Whereas, An amendment to the Constitution of New Jersey extending the vote to women will come before the Legislature for its second and final passage this winter; and

Whereas, The National Education Association, representing the teaching profession of the United States, indorsed Equal Suffrage at its last Annual Convention; and

Whereas, The power of the teaching profession to secure and preserve legislation for the benefit of the schools would be much increased if the teaching profession were composed entirely of voters, therefore be it

Resolved, That the New Jersey State Teachers' Association, in annual meeting assembled, hereby indorses the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the voters, and its final adoption at the polls.

OREGON TO HAVE WOMAN IN SENATE

Miss Cathryn Clarke Appointed by Governor West to Fill Vacancy

Oregon will have a woman Senator for the first time, if Governor West is not overruled. A dispatch from Salem, Jan. 3, says that Miss Kathryn Clarke of Glendale has been appointed to be State Senator to fill a vacancy.

The attorney general has ruled, however, that the Governor has no constitutional authority to make the appointment.

Last November Miss Marion B. Towne was elected as representative from Douglas County, and if Miss Clarke's appointment is upheld, Oregon for the first time will have women in both Houses.

POOR WIDOW IS KANSAS CONCERN

Kansas Club Women to Ask Next Legislature for Widowed Mothers' Pensions

The case of the poor widow with a large family of small children to support has been discussed in the clubs of Kansas and the women have decided to pass it up to the men at the next legislature. The place for children, say the club women, is in the home, not in an orphanage or playing in the streets while their mother is away at work, and the place for the mother of a growing family, they insist, is at home taking care of that family. The next Legislature will be asked to do something to keep mothers and children in their proper places, by providing for widowed mothers' pensions.

PRAYER OF EUROPEAN MOTHERS

By Elizabeth Baker Bohan

Lord, God of Hosts, strike me with barrenness;
Let no sweet babe draw milk from out my breast;
Nor son nor daughter would I call my own
While nations are with hell's delight obsessed:—
While soul and body serve the nation's law
To glut the bestial appetite for war.

Lord, God of Hosts, all women cry to Thee:
Chain the wild beasts that call for human blood,
And seal our wombs, let cradles empty be,
While Death, triumphant, drinks the reddened flood.
Our sons are sacrificed, our lovers go,
And all the world is filled with bitter woe.

Lord, God of Hosts, our anguished voices hear:
Take from our maddened race the power to bear.
We raise our sons to slay and to be slain,
Our daughters to be rent with grief and care.
Oh! better to be barren all our years
Than shed the European mother's tears.

Lord, God of Hosts, until the world grows sane,
Until this wild delirium is spent,
Keep thou the little children's souls above.
Let them in fields elysian be content
Until the brutal greed of men shall cease,
And earth is blest with sanity and peace.

—California Woman's Bulletin.

THE OTHER CHILDREN

By Laura Harris

In the process of the development of the race, the home was established, and in the home were the man, the woman and the child.

The man said to the woman: "You are weak, you must stay in the home and care for the child. I am strong, I will go out and help prepare the world to receive our child."

The woman did as she was bidden, and cared for the child until he was strong.

Then the woman said to the man: "Before we allow our child to go out into the world, I will go with you and see what you have done."

They went out together into a world that appeared to be full of color and gayety and laughter. As they passed along, the woman's attention was attracted to a group of weary, sad-faced children.

"Oh, see those sad-looking children!" she cried. "Look, they are going into the dingy building from which such deafening noise arises."

The man tried to detain her, but she followed the children into the foul, dark, damp room where other pale, wrinkled children were bending over their work. She covered her eyes for a moment, and stepped out into the sunlight again.

"Come," said the man, "let us go and see the beautiful pictures and the statuary. Then we will visit the park where the fountains play in the sunshine, and flowers bloom in abundance.

"After that we will go and enjoy the great opera. I have helped to prepare these for our child's pleasure, and now I will tell you a secret: Our child may enjoy all these pleasures to his heart's content, for he will never be compelled to work."

The woman's eyes flashed, and she cried: "We have failed, we have hindered the progress of the development of the race by our egoism. We have made our child an egoist by caring for him at the expense of the childhood of the race."

Real fatherhood and motherhood mean more than this. It is given to us that through it we may catch a vision of the broader life. The true home is the centre around which civilization builds. The father and the mother should work together in the home and in the world to make a true home for every child. Then the human race will move forward in the process of development.

For the first time in California a woman judge recently presided over a department in the Los Angeles police court. The precedent-breaking case occurred when Attorney Georgia P. Bullock sat in the judge's chair, tried eight cases, and imposed sentence in five. Women only were arraigned, and all spectators were excluded from the court room. Policewoman Lillian Bowman acted as bailiff.

The cause of woman suffrage has lost a devoted friend by the death of Mr. Isaac Kenderdine in Philadelphia. His wife, Mrs. Mary F. Kenderdine, has been identified with the suffrage movement for many years, having held offices in the State and County societies. For years she was the treasurer of the Woman Suffrage Society of the County of Philadelphia, and was always aided by her husband.

FOR "HOME-CONVERTING"

EVERY suffragist who wishes to make her opinion count will want to start the New Year right by using one or more Woman's Journals per week for purely propaganda purposes. Many suffragists, who cannot make speeches or canvass or lobby or go out of the home, use an extra Journal every week for clippings for their correspondence. Many others send a year's subscription where it will make converts. Still others send it where it will furnish facts and arguments for speeches and press work. This use of the Journal is called "Home-Converting."

Every single subscription used is a suffrage investment which pays good interest. A. R. R.

MRS. CATT ON 1915

"The year 1915 is likely to witness the most significant victories for democracy—for man and woman suffrage—in the entire history of the world," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "The war may not stop, but every day of its continuance, with its frightful expense, its senseless hate, its tragic devastation and its appalling toll of death, is making converts by the thousands to the principle of government by the people. Every day sees autocracy disappearing into the past and democracy emerging into the future. Among the victories will be woman suffrage in New York."

WITHOUT LAWYERS

Chicago is about to establish a court of convenience—a court without lawyers, where the people may plead their own cases, according to the announcement made by Chief Justice Harry Olson of that city. The new court will be established in January and will be a branch of the municipal court. Its object is to simplify justice and reduce the cost of "going to law." No lawyers will be needed to obtain justice, the complainant will present his own case and the defendant will voice his own defense. The court will at first consider cases in which amounts of less than $50 are involved. Later its scope will be broadened and other branches established.

VICE DENS CLOSE

Woodland, Calif., says the Home Alliance, has nothing to worry over in regard to the enforcement of the redlight abatement law, owing to the fact that the segregated district of vice that was once a foul blot on the good name of our city was oblished fifteen years ago. The results of its suppression were so satisfactory to the people that no one ever dared to suggest that it be re-instated. Colusa, Redding and other cities are closing their dens of vice in compliance with the new law, except San Francisco, where the authorities are defying the law. California women have not had the vote long enough to enable them to overcome all of the opposition of the vested interests in the great cities.

LET US BE FAIR

"Enemies of votes for women will never strengthen their position by trying to suppress facts. When the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage objects to a proposal to put something about the progress of suffrage in school histories, it shows singular lack of large-mindedness or even common sense.

"Whatever individuals or societies may think of the suffrage movement, it is one of the great facts of the early twentieth century. In a nation where thirty-two States have already adopted full or partial franchise for women, where the campaign for its further extension is a chief topic of political and public discussion, to say that the truth about it ought to be kept from school children is absurd.

"Woman's suffrage has as much right to a place in up-to-date American school histories as the building of the Panama Canal or the occupation of Vera Cruz."—New York Evening World.

FROM NEBRASKA'S SANDHILLS

By Minnie B. Davis

(This article is presented, not so much for the Nebraska campaign, as for the coming campaigns in other States. The out-of-the-way places must be cultivated scrupulously if victory is to be made sure.)

My home is on a homestead, away out in the sandhills' hay country, thirty-four miles from a railroad. Even in this quiet spot there are a few active suffragists, some not so active, and an unknown number of those who might be called latent suffragists, waiting to have the latent perceptions fanned into glowing.

Election day has come and gone, and the returns show us conclusively that the most active need to be more so.

I was appointed chairman of the work in this precinct, and though I realized my inadequacy I could find no substitute, so I did the best I could. Swan precinct is twelve miles square, embracing four townships. The horses were in use, and we do not own a car so I had no use of a conveyance; and I had to walk two miles to a telephone, so the largeness of my undertaking may be understood. Only a limited portion of the district could be reached by telephone and many lines were out of order—a chronic condition.

I tramped over the hills to the nearest telephone; I wrote letters to voters; I enlisted three women to mail the circular letters sent out from headquarters; and I folded literature into packets addressed to voters and sent them to postmasters asking them to help me by distributing them to patrons, which they were kind enough to do. In addition I wrote some papers for Mr. Capper's "Farm Journal" and the "Nebraska Farmer." Along with the usual rush of work on the farm at the end of growing season, I was very busy during the last weeks of the campaign.

I tried in vain to get two or three of the most interested ones to agree to be with me at the polls on election day, but they all declined emphatically. They were afraid of being "insulted," and they were women like myself of years enough not to be afraid of their men neighbors.

I had no hope for the outcome either in my precinct or in the State, the unspoken opposition of my husband probably assisting in my decision. Then I had an idea. I tramped again to the telephone and talked with as many women as I could, asking them to come to the polls with their husbands and many agreed to do so. On election day I went as we had agreed, feeling quite keenly, I admit, the aloofness of the man on the seat beside me. Not another woman appeared. I gave it up and sat gloomily in the wagon while husband voted and told the men how to vote on the university consolidation measure. I had explained it to him when he had been in doubt, so he felt quite well informed on the subject. One man came to me and assured me that our measure would carry, that every man he had heard express an opinion, except my husband, had said he intended to vote for it. He took my little yellow "reminder" slips to hand around. But I was only mildly encouraged as we trotted homewards.

The returns told the story. There are in our precinct about a hundred votes. The clerk tells me that of votes cast for and against suffrage, a majority of twelve was "for," but the larger part of the voters did not vote at all on amendment 306.

Many who had signed the petition for the submission of the measure because they did not like to refuse face to face helped to defeat us by not voting. There is no such thing as neutrality at the polls, as I have said elsewhere. Leaving off the cross which would mean "yes" marks a cross beside "no" even though the mark is not visible to the eye. Of the two, I prefer the open opposition to the "copperhead" work. The latter strike under the guise of friendship.

There is another campaign coming and I mean to profit by the mistakes of this one. To talk to voters one by one is too slow and too difficult. To gather them into a schoolhouse and present a longer, more carefully prepared talk will do much more good. Besides, men are like sheep. Get one or two to accept our cause publicly and many will follow.

There must be much more work done in country precincts. Most of the speaking is done at towns and reaches only a small part of the farmer vote. To carry a precinct we must work in that precinct, to get indifference overcome and replaced by enthusiasm. And so often the balance of power is in the farm precincts, as in the case of the "workmen's compensation law," just passed in Nebraska. On the first returns from the cities the measure seemed hopelessly buried. As the returns came in from agricultural counties, the majority "against" decreased. When the "outlanders," like my own precincts, had been heard from, the measure had carried by a majority of nearly four thousand. So much for the farmers. Let us work on them in 1917.

MRS. FIELDS GONE

Mrs. Annie Adams Fields, widow of James T. Fields, died at her home in Boston on Monday. She was one of the vice-presidents of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association.

For many years the Fields home on Charles street was the first and only American salon. It was a favorite meeting place for men of letters, including Emerson, Hawthorne, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell, Agassiz and others. Leading literary men of the time in England, including Thackeray, Dickens and Mathew Arnold, were warm friends and admirers of Mrs. Fields.

She was the author of several books, including "Under the Olive Tree," "How to Help the Poor," "Memoir of James T. Fields," "Whittier, Notes of His Life and of His Friendships," "A Shelf of Old Books," "The Singing Shepherd and Other Poems" and "The Life and Letters of Harriet Elizabeth Beecher Stowe."

NATIONAL ENDORSEMENTS

A strong sentiment for equal suffrage prevails in all parts of our country.

If you doubt it, read the following list of great organizations, many of them numbering more than a million members, which have officially endorsed woman suffrage:

The American Federation of Labor.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.

The National Education Association.

The International Council of Women.

National Women's Trade Union League.

World's Women Christian Temperance Union.

National Purity Conference.

National Association of Letter Carriers.

National Association of Post Office Clerks.

The Grand Council of United Commercial Travelers.

The Great Hive, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees.

National Miners' Federation.

UNIQUE PLAN FOR PROBLEM OF POOR

California Solving Unemployment Question in Unselfish and Efficient Way

California is doing everything in its power to solve the unemployment problem.

Representatives of seven cities met recently in conference in San Francisco. It was announced at the conference that Governor Johnson had designated the State Commission of Immigration and Housing to take official charge of the unemployed campaign this winter. It was decided to begin immediately a Statewide registration of men out of work, and to lay immediate plans for emergency financing, according to the California Outlook. Co-operation between cities and between the Pacific coast States as well was definitely decided upon. It was agreed that the officials of no municipality should permit "floaters" to leave their city for another city merely for the sake of being rid of them. In other words each community is to take care of its own unemployment problem, acting in conjunction with the other communities, and none is expected to slough off any of its responsibility upon another.

Unique among the suggestions for the solution of the problem is the one advanced by the State Conservation Commission for the reclamation of a million acres of desert land in San Bernardino, Riverside and Imperial counties. The reclamation of this desert empire, it is pointed out, would afford employment for thousands of men in the winter season, when the demand for work is at its height.

The situation in San Francisco is to be handled under three heads: first, the resident with dependents will be taken care of and supplied with employment at a wage which will support his family; second, the residents with no others dependent on them will be given food and lodgings in return for work; and third, the outsiders will be given similar relief if possible after the local men have been taken care of.

WOMEN'S VENTURE

A ten-story office building is being erected in Kansas City, Mo., which is designed by women, and used solely for women's businesses. The building is to be erected by the Woman's Commercial Club, and a woman capitalist will finance it, the plans having been drawn by a woman. Women bankers, lawyers, milliners, a woman dentist, and every kind of business run by women is to be housed in this unique building, so it is said.

MR. GOMPERS SAYS ORGANIZE WOMEN

Labor Leader Convinced that Women's Problems Are Like Those of Wage-earning Men

Samuel Gompers, President of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, says that "the most important single movement during the last year to extend organization among the yet unorganized was the campaign to organize wage-earning women." In a review of the recent annual labor convention in the American Federationist, Mr. Gompers says:

"The conviction is growing among working men and women, and all those who study industrial problems, that real and permanent improvement of conditions for working women will come only through organized self-help and that their problems are not essentially different from the problems of wage-earning men. The concluding statement of the Executive Council upon this matter was:

"'More and more it is realized that women do not live apart from the political, social, and economic organization of society, but that they are responsible members and should share in its burdens and contribute to its progress. What has been done in organization this year is a mere beginning whose results are not yet appreciable. The work should be continued with unremitting vigor. Women wage-earners must be organized or they will retard the progress of all organization.'"

POLITICIAN NOT CONFIDENCE MAN

Washington Woman Voter Scores Contemptuous Word Used in Many States

Congressman Albert Johnson of Washington recently introduced in the Congressional Record an address by Mrs. Elizabeth N. Cushman to the women voters of Tacoma, Wash.

"Men have been so often misled that the word 'politics' is sometimes spoken contemptuously," says Mrs. Cushman. "Our subconsciousness has classed the politician with the 'confidence man.' But politics, the science of government—where find a worthier theme? What can be nobler than a life properly devoted to this? To give one's life for the public good; to battle in the interests of the downtrodden, whose feeble cries are too often drowned in the tumult of the successful; to stand unflinchingly for the right as one understands it—that in the face of possible disaster to one's self requires heroism.

"Psychologists tell us there are but two roots to all human endeavor—reason and feeling. The first may be called the masculine quality, the second the feminine; but both are necessary in arriving at truth."

MANILA WOMEN AID CHILDREN

Public Welfare Club Establishes Day Nurseries and Work for Better Legislation

The Public Welfare Club of Manila has established day nurseries for children whose mothers must wash away from home, and its members are now working for better legislation for women and children. It includes both Filipino and English women in its membership.

These women were denied even the school suffrage last fall by Congress, which will not let the Philippines decide the question for itself.

GOVERNOR GETS JUST BOOMERANG

Candidate for United States Senate Received Fewer Votes than Did Equal Suffrage

Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin, who vetoed the equal suffrage amendment in that State in 1913 after it had been passed by the Legislature, is face to face with his own logic.

Mr. McGovern vetoed the amendment on the ground that it did not receive votes enough at the 1912 election to warrant taking it to the voters again in 1914.

He then expressed the opinion that two years was not long enough for any general education of the people and that at least four years should elapse before Wisconsin voters were again asked to register their opinion upon it.

Mr. McGovern has had an ever-present desire to be United States Senator, and last November ran for the office; but Mrs. Theodora W. Youmans, President of the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association, points out in the Waukesha Freeman that he received less votes than the suffrage measure did two years earlier. Suffrage received 135,763 votes and McGovern 134,389.

"We are therefore concluding—and we admit this may be only faulty feminine logic—that Governor McGovern cannot come before the voters as a candidate for the senate two years hence," she says.

"Senator LaFollette's term of office will expire in two years, and there has been feeling on the part of many people that Governor McGovern would contest his seat. He has not as yet, we believe, made any statement as to his intentions, but it must be apparent to the casual observer that he cannot logically come before the voters again as a candidate for that office, because his vote at the recent election was so small. It is gratifying to many persons to have this matter settled so early."

Miss Eleanor de G. Cuyler is third on New York's personal property tax list with $1,000,000. And Miss Eleanor de G. Cuyler, in this great and glorious land of equal rights, hasn't a shadow of a thing to say about how the tax money collected of her shall be expended.—San Francisco Star.

WHY WOMEN WANT TO VOTE

By Carrie Chapman Catt

First, because we live in a republic, wherein the entire machinery for making and enforcing laws draws its authority for existence from the PEOPLE. Kings and emperors may claim their Divine Right to rule, but that theory to Americans is as outworn as witchcraft and slavery. Here, "the Voice of the PEOPLE is the Voice of God." Obviously, women are PEOPLE, and logic, ethics, common sense tells them that they have the same right to a ballot's share in the making of their country's welfare as men. The number of women who feel that our government makes an unfair discrimination against them in the matter of votes grows day by day and is already a vast army. This ever-increasing sense of injustice and indignity is aggravated by the fact that the most ignorant, untutored man of any nation in the world, save the Mongolian, is accounted good enough to vote here, while the most cultured and patriotic daughter of the Republic is judged unworthy to have her opinion officially counted. By the thousands, women are arising in protest against such indefensible injustice, and they want to vote because they know it is their RIGHT.

Second, thoughtful women recognize that ours is a lopsided, unequally-developed government, and is not based, as is our claim, upon the will of the PEOPLE, but upon that of men alone. They see that our nation is strong, admirable, dominant, along the line of men's greatest interests, that is, money-making business inventions to increase the power of production, commerce to increase the capacity for consumption, and the development of every natural resource which can be made to yield wealth—all these belong to the realm of men's special talents and experience. But the reverse side of the shield reveals ghastly and inexcusable failures.

We boast of the free public schools as our grandest cultural achievement. Yet in the city of New York there are thousands of children obliged to attend school in relays for the want of sufficient buildings. This condition has existed for years, and no adequate arrangement has been made whereby the supply of school buildings can catch up with the population. Our methods of caring for the poor and sick, orphans and aged and dependents of every class, are deplorably inefficient and uneconomical. Our care of the criminal and the degenerate shows none of the signs of thoroughgoing effort to find best methods which characterizes business. Posterity assuredly will pronounce child labor in our generation a disgrace.

That the annually recurring problem of unemployment is left to the fitful care of voluntary charity is an appalling admission of governmental inefficiency. The roll-call of similar failures is long and indefensible. They come just where the mothers' wish and will, experience and taste, would lead them to do their best work. Motherhood, among the best women, extends to all the weak and erring, to all the homeless and unloved. Women ask why a nation's children and unfortunates should go politically motherless? In rapidly growing numbers they realize that if we are ever to have an all around equalized development they must vote because it is their DUTY.

The army of women who WANT TO VOTE grows ever larger, better organized, more insistent. It will never pause in its onward march toward victory. It is non-partisan, non-sectarian and knows only the wrong of women disfranchised.—The Woman Voter.

MR. BRYAN SAYS TIME NOT RIPE

Secretary of State Defines His Position on National Amendments

It is evident that Secretary of State Bryan is not opposed to federal action on the ground of State rights. He merely thinks the time is not "ripe." Mr. Bryan has kept equal suffrage and prohibition together in most of his statements of late, and his support with one has kept pace with his support of the other. At the closing session of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association last week a letter was read from the Secretary of State to Elon G. Borton, secretary of the association.

In his letter, Mr. Bryan said: "In the matter of prohibition I think that, at present, emphasis should be laid on the contests in the States. In some States the time is ripe for action, and I think it is better to concentrate the forces on these than to spread them over the entire Union. However, this is a matter of opinion and relates to the policy of national action at this time rather than to the principles involved.

"The strong vote polled in the House a few days ago shows how rapidly sentiment is growing against the saloon. In the debate over the amendment a good deal was said about the doctrine of local self-government, which was invoked against national prohibition. You need not worry about that. The liquor interests have no more respect for local self-government than they have for federal action."

WOMEN IN 1838

The "Young Ladies' Own Book," published in 1838, has this to say on the question of the participation of women in public affairs:

"Men study in order to fit themselves for the law, for medicine, for various departments in political life, for instructing others from the pulpit or the professor's chair. These all require severe study and technical knowledge; much of which is nowise valuable in itself, but as a means to that particular profession. Now as a woman can never be called to any of these professions, it is evident they have nothing to do with such studies. A woman is not expected to understand the mysteries of politics, because she is not called to govern; she is not required to know anatomy, because she is not to perform surgical operation; she need not embarrass herself with theological disputes, because she will neither be called upon to make nor explain creeds."

This is at least the only consistent anti-suffrage attitude.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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VOTING IN FETTERS

The nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage got a majority vote recently in the U. S. Senate, for the first time in history. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats in the Senate had held a caucus on the question. Each member was at liberty to vote in accordance with his own convictions.

The vote in the Senate was a free vote. The vote which is about to be taken in the House will be a fettered vote, so far as the Democratic members are concerned. Last year the Democrats of the House held a caucus and passed a resolution that this question was one to be settled by each State for itself. That is the traditional Democratic position, and it is also President Wilson's opinion. But there are a number of Democrats who do not hold to it rigidly, and who are personally in favor of woman suffrage. They could vote for the nation-wide suffrage amendment but for the action of the Democratic caucus. When the majority of a party caucus decides upon any line of action, all the members of the party are required to support it solidly in Congress with their votes, even if it is contrary to their own convictions. This is a vicious system, since it often enables a minority of the members of Congress to block a good measure which is favored by a majority of Congress as a whole, taking the members of all parties together, but not by a majority of the members belonging to the dominant party. Many protests have been raised against this system of caucus control, and the present situation in the House is an object lesson to women on its injustice.

The suffrage amendment will not get the support of all the members who believe in it and would like to vote for it; but it is a distinct triumph for the suffragists to secure a debate and vote, which the opponents in the House have succeeded in preventing for the past twenty years. The debate is awaited with great interest, and with the certainty that it will help the cause of equal suffrage, no matter how the vote may go. A. S. B.

A WAR INCIDENT

"Whoever has seen the Belgian refugees run for their lives from their burning towns and villages will never forget the spectacle," writes Dr. William J. Robinson in the New York Call. "Old and young, men, women and children, all were running. Terror was depicted on the faces of all. But here is one little incident. After the flight from Antwerp the physicians at Maastricht had in one day to treat over three hundred women who during that flight had had miscarriages. The women belonged to all classes of society.

"Just imagine, if you can, what the exhaustion, what the physical suffering must have been, and what terror these women must have experienced if, in spite of the pain, they had to run and run without stopping!

"If I am a champion of woman it is because I have always seen that no matter in what stratum of society, no matter under what social and economic conditions, the woman has always been the greater sufferer, the woman has always carried the heavier burden and paid the higher price."

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge said in an address the other day at Savannah: "The women have been made the sufferers in every war, yet they have had no voice in it. One of the greatest steps towards international peace would be taken if the women had the ballot, universally."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says that the European war "is making converts by thousands to the principle of government by the people." And it is also bringing home to thoughtful men the realization that women are people.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE OUTLOOK BRIGHT

The passage of the woman suffrage amendment through this year's Legislature in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania should not be difficult, if the vote in the last Legislature is any guide. In Massachusetts, it stood 34 to 2 in the upper house and 168 to 39 in the lower; in New York, 40 to 2 in the upper house and 125 to 5 in the lower; in Pennsylvania, 26 to 22 in the upper house and 131 to 70 in the lower; in New Jersey, 15 to 3 in the upper house and 49 to 4 in the lower.

This year in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, all the political parties have put suffrage planks in their platforms, and the passage of the amendment through the Legislature is looked upon as a foregone conclusion. In Massachusetts all the parties have declared for submission except the Republicans. Last year likewise the Republicans withheld their official endorsement, yet two-thirds of the Republicans in the House voted for it, and it went through with a sweeping majority. And since then two more States have given women the ballot. A. S. B.

THE LADY WITH THE LAMP

Florence Nightingale, like Clara Barton, believed in votes for women. She not only signed suffrage petitions, but she gave to the English suffragists the following statement, which they have circulated as part of their literature for the last thirty or forty years:

"You ask my reasons for believing in women's suffrage. It seems to me almost self-evident, an axiom, that every householder and taxpayer ought to have a voice in the expenditure of the money we pay, including, as this does, interests the most vital to a human being."

In the teeth of this, the national organ of the American anti-suffragists publishes in its December issue an article entitled "Why Florence Nightingale Opposed Suffrage." It says of the vote, "She had a horror of it and its advocates." It seeks to support this audacious assertion by two quotations from her letters, in which suffrage is not mentioned, and by a statement of her biographer, E. T. Cook, that "she was not a politician."

Comment would be superfluous. A. S. B.

OUR VOTE IMPROVES

The growing sentiment in favor of equal suffrage is shown not only by the ever-increasing number of suffrage States, but by the improving vote in the separate States.

In South Dakota, the suffrage amendment was beaten in 1910 by a majority of 22,520. Last November it was beaten by a majority of only 11,914. In Nebraska, in 1882, it was completely snowed under. Last November it came so near passing that a change of 4,128 votes in a total of 189,818 would have carried it. In Kansas, when first submitted, it got only 9,100 votes; the second time it got 95,302; the third time it got 175,000, and carried. In the State of Washington it was defeated the first time by 19,386; the second time by only 9,882, and the third time it carried by a majority of 22,623. In California and Colorado, it was defeated the first time and carried the second. In Oregon, it was defeated five times, and carried the sixth.

In all, there are now nine States where the question has been submitted to the voters more than once. In seven of the nine, the latest vote was more favorable than the preceding one. In two States, Michigan and Ohio, the latest vote was less favorable, a fact amply accounted for in each case by local circumstances. Why lay more stress upon the two instances than upon the seven?

The opponents of equal rights just now are saying a great deal about Ohio. In 1912 the suffrage amendment in Ohio got 42½ per cent. of the popular vote cast upon the question; in 1914 it got 39½ per cent. In Oregon, where the amendment was submitted six times, the vote did not show a uniform improvement, but fluctuated, now up, now down. Every time that it went down, the opponents of equal rights for women boasted, just as they are boasting about Ohio now. But Oregon is an equal suffrage State today. Sooner or later Ohio and all the rest will join the procession. The tide is unmistakably coming up, even if every individual wave does not come higher than the wave before it. A. S. B.

The total population of the States where women can vote for President of the United States is 13,891,831, or 15 per cent. of the total population of the United States.

THE WOMEN PAY

Theodore Waters, secretary of The Christian Herald, has lately told of what he saw in Belgium, where he went to assist in the distribution of American food. The New York Sun says:

"He painted a contrast of brilliantly-lighted hotels and restaurants overflowing with gorgeously-uniformed German soldier revellers, and the outside of these hotels virtually beleaguered by women who were waiting in the cold and snow for the food that would keep themselves and their children alive another day.

"He mentioned in particular the Weber Hotel at Brussels, patronized by German officers, and around the corner a theatre besieged by starving, freezing women.

"'It is a tale of human woe, a tragic misery, the like of which the world has never seen,' Mr. Waters went on. 'In Antwerp I saw over a thousand poorly-clad women, one in bedroom slippers, standing shivering in the snow, waiting for food to be doled out, and this under the shadow of a big hotel where well-fed, well-clad soldiers drank and made merry.

"'In Brussels we saw women holding babies snuggled to their necks, standing on the cold street corners begging a centime for food. We visited the distributing stations, and saw the food sent over by kind-hearted Americans being handed out in all too meagre rations. They came in droves, these people, from all directions, and the clatter of their sabots on the pavement was a sad accompaniment to the sadder thoughts, for none spoke, except to murmur a thankful 'Merci, Monsieur!' as each portion was handed out.'"

No doubt in East Prussia the picture is reversed, and there it is the Russian officers who revel in the hotels in gorgeous uniforms, while thinly-clad women starve and freeze outside. And still some people say that war does not concern women! A. S. B.

A FOURFOLD INCREASE

The number of States where women vote has risen from four on Jan. 1, 1910, to twelve on Jan. 1, 1915. In other words, it has quadrupled during the last five years. If it quadruples again during the next five, women in 1920 will have the ballot throughout the entire United States.

MRS. CATT ON FEMINISM

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee for Woman Suffrage, says that "feminism" is a universal movement, due to a natural and world-old feeling.

"What is feminism? A world-wide revolt against all artificial barriers which laws and customs interpose between women and human freedom. It is born of the instinct within every natural woman's soul that God designed her as the equal, the co-worker, the comrade of the men of her family, and not as their slave, or servant, or dependent, or plaything.

"The movement has no leaders, no organization. It is an evolution, like enlightenment and democracy. Here and there societies have made organized efforts to push some phase of these great world movements and have disbanded when their tasks have been accomplished; but the great movements of which they have been a small part go on. They are not confined to one land or to one age, but continue through centuries.

"When the woman movement began no one knows. Personally, I believe it has always existed as a slumbering protest in the hearts of women. Naturally the movement as we know it today varies in different parts of the world, and women very logically protest against those oppressions which bear most unhappily upon them.

"In Persia feminism is a demand for education; in Turkey it is an attempt to unveil; in China and India the crying demand of the women is to substitute a free choice of husbands and wives, after our American fashion, for the system by which hired 'go-betweens' arrange wedding contracts between the fathers of young people who never see each other before the wedding day.

"The yearning desire of all these Asiatic women is to escape from the harems, to breathe God's free air, to see the outside world and be a part of it. Their men and the mass of the women of those lands, sunk in ignorance and superstition, are shocked and indignant at such proposals. The morals of society, judged by their standards, depend upon keeping women shut up.

"In our Western world women who possess all the privileges the Asiatic women covet press forward to remove other barriers. In many European countries women are striving to better the conditions of marriage, which now rob women of property, children, and personal rights, and give all divorce privileges to the husband; in others their aim is to secure the legal right of political representation. In the more advanced civilizations the radical wing of the women's movement demands the ballot.

"Society is not going to lose its common sense, nor its decency, nor go back to the customs of barbarism because women vote. Evolution is not going to stop, nor cease putting an increasing amount of moral sense and reason in human heads as the years go on. If at any time free love becomes a movement to merit consideration sensible people will give it sensible attention, and in my judgment will relegate it to the realm of reactionary morals, where it belongs. If suffragists have a common aim along the line of morals, it is toward self-control in private life, stricter laws for the control of public vice, and the enforcement of those laws."

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

CONNECTICUT

It would be difficult to plan much greater suffrage activity in Connecticut than is going on just now, even if the State were on the eve of a popular vote on a constitutional amendment. Connecticut is not yet even a "near-campaign" State, but if the plans of the suffragists go through, she will be in that category within a few months.

This week campaigns are being carried on in New Britain and in New Haven. In New Britain the work is being done by the three State organizers of the C. W. S. A. and Mrs. T. N. Hepburn, the president, and a number of the members of the Executive Board are giving aid in the public speaking.

The campaigners opened headquarters in a store with large show windows last Monday. They installed several suffrage exhibits and a voiceless speech, and have been holding meetings every afternoon and evening. At noon each day there are meetings in the factory districts; and every effort is being made to bring the question to the attention of all the voters of the city.

The campaigning in New Haven is undertaken by the New Haven Equal Franchise League, and is part of a systematic canvass of all the wards of the city. Headquarters are opened in a ward, and that ward is treated as a unit, and a campaign carried on just as campaigns are carried on in small towns.

In Hartford advantage was taken of the liberty which is allowed on New Year's Eve to do some good suffrage work. It was found that a permit was not necessary on that evening for street speaking. Hat bands and pins were freely distributed to a large number of small boys, who were thus made to advertise the suffragists. Suffrage petitions were circulated in the streets, and in spite of the boisterous mood of the merry-makers a large number of signatures were collected.

(Connecticut Equal Suffrage Association, 55-57 Pratt street, Hartford, Conn. President, Mrs. Katherine Houghton Hepburn).

NEW JERSEY

"The New Jersey campaign is by far the most important one of those now pending, and in fact the most important one that has ever been waged," says Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds. "As many people do not understand the reason, I will explain. It is simply because, under our State constitution, our amendment must go to the voters in September, while in New York, Pennsylvania and the other States, it goes in November, six weeks later. The overwhelming effect of the result in Jersey in all the other States would be apparent to a blind man. Yet we are so overshadowed and submerged by the great States on either side of us, that there is not a dollar for Jersey, or a hand lifted to help us outside the State.

"I set this before your readers for one reason only. At times money is given the Journal for copies to be sent into the campaign States. If any such fund can be raised to send the paper to New Jersey editors, we would be very thankful. There are four hundred papers published in the State. If money can be raised to pay for Journals to give newspapers, it would help both the Journal and the Jersey campaign."

At the last meeting of the Executive Board of the N. J. W. S. A., held in Plainfield, the following women were appointed Chairmen of Standing Committees of the Association: Press Commitee, Miss Elizabeth Pope, Jersey City; Literature Committee, Miss Esther G. Ogden, Elizabeth; Enrollment Committee, Miss A. E. Cameron, Glen Ridge; Finance Committee, Mrs. Morris Decker, East Orange; Church Work Committee, Mrs. M. D. Faraday, Arlington; Credentials Committee, Dr. H. D. Hussey, E. Orange. The President, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, is Ex-Officio Chairman of the Organizers Committee, other members of which are: Mrs. F. H. Colvin, of East Orange; Mrs. G. G. Scott, Montclair; Mrs. L. H. Cummings, New Brunswick; Miss Anna E. Dunn, Newton; Miss Mary W. Lippincott, Riverton; Mrs. Marian Holmes, Pitman; Mrs. C. B. Wilson, Vineland; Mrs. J. Thompson Baker, Cape May; Miss Frances Baker, Cape May; Miss Florence Halsey, North Paterson, and Mrs. Charles D. Buckwalter, of Camden.

The new Field Worker, Miss Florence Leech, of Montana, is now on her way to New Jersey. A systematic campaign is being planned by which every voter in the State will have the subject of woman suffrage presented to him.

New Jersey suffragists have suffered a loss through the death of Mrs. Emma Chalfont Bivens, a well-known suffrage worker of Passaic. She was a graduate of the University of Iowa, had spent much of her life teaching in the West, and was active in charitable work. She was a member of the Monday Afternoon Club, the Woman's Club and the Passaic Equal Suffrage League.

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, 309 Park avenue, Plainfield.)

(Equal Franchise League. President, Mrs. George T. Vickers, 22 Duncan avenue, New Jersey.)

(Woman's Political Union. President, Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, Newark.)

ARKANSAS

The Arkansas Legislature convenes on Jan. 12, and suffrage workers are getting ready for a hard fight. An amendment granting the franchise to women will be introduced early in the session, and the acting president, Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, believes Arkansas will be the first Southern State to adopt it. The Little Rock Political Equality League is starting a movement to sell The Woman's Journal on the streets for the benefit of the suffering Belgians. A proposed minimum wage law, which will be introduced in the Legislature by the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, will be the subject for discussion at the January meeting of the League.

(Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. O. F. Ellington, Little Rock.)

ILLINOIS

Municipal dances, as an offset to the lure of the New Year's eve loop revel, were given in four halls under the auspices of the bureau of public welfare in Chicago.

The dance at the North Side hall was in charge of Mrs. Belwood McGrew of the Chicago Woman's Club, the two West Side dances were chaperoned by Mrs. Robert McCall of the West End Woman's Club, and Mrs. William H. Stuart of the Chicago Political Equality League acted as chief of the chaperons at Lincoln Center.

Mrs. Leonora Z. Meder, superintendent of public welfare, visited each of the halls twice during the evening. It was she who arranged the dances to keep the young folk away from the loop.

"We are giving these dances with the principal object of keeping young folk out of the loop," said Mrs. Meder, "because we think they will be safer at our dances than if they were down town."

U. S. Senator Lawrence Y Sherman recently spoke in favor of woman suffrage in an address before the South Side Evening Club in the South Park Methodist Episcopal Church of Chicago.

"I never could see any reason under the sun why a woman shouldn't vote," said Senator Sherman. "I intend to vote for suffrage every chance I get as long as I live."

(Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. Room 604, Tower Bldg., 78 E. Madison street, Chicago. President, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout.)

The Minimum Wage Commission in Washington is not only putting wages for women upon a living scale, but it is seeing that the scale is enforced.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston suffragists started the New Year with the opening of a new Votes for Women shop in the theatre district of the city, 205 Tremont street, where there was speaking by prominent women during the afternoon and evening of New Year's Day. Crowds paused to read the gay suffrage posters in the window, and the shop itself was filled with men and women until late in the evening. Miss Margaret Foley, Miss Minnie Muiry, Mrs. Guy Currier, president of the Players' League, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Miriam Allen de Ford and many others representing as many different professions aided in the dedication. The shop will be open every day for business from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M., and meetings will be held there every Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles H. Masury, well known in D. A. R. work in Washington and New York, has become President of the Danvers Suffrage League. Mrs. Masury is said to be an eloquent speaker and a good organizer. She has always been a suffragist, but now she is putting suffrage first.

Worcester suffragists are keeping headquarters open at 526 Main street until Jan. 16. There is a window display and tea and speaking daily.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is now able to give the following highly satisfactory report of the Bay State Suffrage Festival, one-half the proceeds of which were to go to the Red Cross:

RECEIPTS.

Total amount received	$8,916.15
Expenses	1,916.15
	$7,000.00

$3,500 for Red Cross, recommended as follows:

$1,000 American Ambulance Corps of Paris. $500 for chloroform, $500 for medical supplies.

$1,000, Committee of Mercy American Woman's Relief Fund of London.

$1,000, for purchasing garments from the North Bennett Industrial School.

$500 for purchasing food to be sent to the Belgians.

Total, $3,500.

Fanny C. Osgood,
Treas. Ways & Means Committee,
Mass. Woman Suffrage Ass'n.

Amy Gordon Grant,
Treas. Red Cross Committee.

Itemized list of receipts from leagues and tables, etc.:

Auction, $210.52; Attleboro League, $21.09; Bundle Table, $32.45; Boston and Ways and Means Table, $848.98; Brookline Table, $1,312.67; Brockton Table, $42.00; Book Table, $90.00; Cambridge Table, $396.61; Cambridge Market, $161.19; Concord Table, $189.75; College League Table, $328.90; Dedham Table, $209.90; Dance, $783.95; Everett Table, $75.00; Flower Table, $600.00; Framingham Market, $170.00; Grandmother's Pocket, $51.08; Gloucester Table, $65.15; Hampshire Table, $118.21; Ivy Corset, $71.00; Mystery Well, $14.00; Milton Table, $98.62; Melrose Table, $202.56; Merrimac Valley Table, $311.16; Newton Table, $187.50; North Shore Table, $243.00; Neighborhood House, $30.00; Propaganda Table, $44.72; Poster Exhibit, $9.55; Reading Table, $51.50; Roxbury Table, $106.00; Springfield Table, $123.69; Stoughton Table, $16.25; Somerville Table, $82.44; Toy Table, $287.61; The Dansant, $61.00; Vaudeville, $52.25; Worcester Equal Suffrage League, $55.25; Winchester, Arlington and Lexington Table, $526.05; Worcester Table, $61.30; Wellesley Table, $300.20; Waltham Table, $57.50; Weymouth Table, $32.50; Winthrop Table, $46.05; North Adams League, $10.00; General Contributions, $27.00; Additional Contributions to make up amount, $100.00. Total, $8,916.15.

Fanny C. Osgood,
Treasurer Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.
Dec. 22, 1914.

A large group of Boston suffragists went into Wards 7 and 9 at the noon hour Monday and secured many signatures to suffrage cards.

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, 585 Boylston street, Boston).

(Political Equality Union. President, Miss Mabel Gillespie, 1301 Washington street, Boston).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Lillian Stevens, wife of Frederick E. Stevens of Hooksett, died on Tuesday. She was an ardent suffragist. Her younger son, Henry B. Stevens, is assistant editor of the Woman's Journal, and her daughter, Anna Everett Stevens, is State Organizer for the N. H. Suffrage Association. Both she and her husband have defended equal suffrage in the press.

(Equal Suffrage Association. President, Miss Martha S. Kimball, Portsmouth.)

MAINE

The State Association is concentrating on legislation work and organization throughout the State. If the work with the Legislature is successful, the question of woman

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

National American Woman Suffrage Association, President, Dr. Anna H. Shaw, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City. National Congressional Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Chairman, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Diversey Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. National Council of Women Voters, President, Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, 603-606 Perkins Building, Tacoma, Washington. Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, Chairman, Miss Alice Paul, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C. National College Equal Suffrage League, President, Dr. M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr, Pa. National Men's League for Woman Suffrage, President, James Lees Laidlaw, 6 E. 66th Street, New York City.

suffrage for Maine women will go to the voters in September.

(Woman Suffrage Association President, Miss Helen N. Bates, 61 Sherman street, Portland.)

NEW YORK

When they take their seats this week Senators and Assemblymen will find on their desks a summary of the opinions in favor of woman suffrage expressed by Gov. Whitman, Controller Travis and many New York City officials. These have been gathered and printed in The Woman Voter, the organ of the Woman Suffrage Party.

The women also quote favorable opinions from many Senators and Assemblymen who favor their cause, and they have a long list of prominent New York men who stand for votes for women, with names of many large organizations. One of the short summaries of opinion on the wisdom of giving women the vote is from Deputy Commissioner of Correction, Burdette G. Lewis.

(Empire State Campaign Committee. Chairman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 303 Fifth avenue, New York).

(State Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Raymond Brown, 303 Fifth avenue).

(Equal Franchise Society. President, Mrs Howard Mansfield, 8 East 37th street).

(Political Equality Association. President, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, 15 East 41st street).

(Woman's Political Union. President, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, 25 West 45th street).

(Woman Suffrage Party of New York. Chairman, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, 29 East 29th street).

WISCONSIN

Three young men in Hartland, Wis., were recently tried for assaulting a young girl who was employed at Pine Lake last summer, on the evening of Sept. 3, while she was on her way home from the village in company with two other women. The assailants pled guilty and the young woman was not required to testify.

"Owing to the leniency of those interested in prosecuting the case, the boys were let off with a comparatively light punishment," says the Hartland News.

They were fined $50 and costs, amounting to $77.50 each. One of them, who did not pay the fine, was sent to jail for three months.

"There are people who think that women are shown favor by the courts," comments Mrs. Theodora W. Youmans. "These people have apparently not noted the light sentences which are very often given men guilty of offences against women. To many courts an offence against the person of a woman is very light compared with an offence against property. If these boys had set a barn afire, or broken into a house at midnight, would they have been let off with a fine of $50?

"If woman suffrage were needed for only one thing it would be suppremely needed in order to have crimes against womanhood properly punished."

A suffrage essay contest, with prizes for the best essay in favor of votes for women, has been announced for all high school and grade pupils in Wisconsin by Hannah E. Patchin of Weyauwega. The only stipulation is that twenty-five high schools and ten grade or rural schools shall compete.

"It is the idea of promoting a keener interest in the affairs of government and the governed which prompts me to offer these prizes to the young citizens of Wisconsin," said Mrs Patchin.

"A belief in equality and a sense of justice should be inherent in every boy and girl. The study of what has been written and said concerning equal suffrage for men and women will foster this ideal."

(Woman's Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Henry Youmans, Waukesha).

GEORGIA

To those who have been accustomed to think of Georgia as the centre of the "darkest" region of the suffrage map of the Union, the development of the past year is enlightening. Under the leadership of Mrs. Emily C. McDougald of Atlanta the equal suffrage party of Georgia has attained dimensions which can only mean that interest in this State needs only to be stirred to be thoroughly awakened.

There are flourishing branches in some of the small towns, and in all the large cities of the State. Some of the largest are Savannah, Columbus, Augusta and Athens.

(Georgia Equal Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, 139 Washington street, Atlanta, Ga.).

(Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia. President, Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, 87 E. 15th street, Atlanta).

MISSOURI

The minimum amount upon which women can be expected to live in Missouri ranges between $8 in St. Joseph and $8.53 a week in St. Louis. In spite of this thousands of girls are existing throughout the State on $4.50 a week, according to the report of the special commission appointed by the State Senate a year ago to investigate conditions of working women.

The final report, submitted this week by Lieut.-Gov. W. R. Painter, chairman of the commission, suggests a minimum wage law for women.

(Equal Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, 800 Broadway, Columbia).

TEXAS

Eliza Calvert Hall (Mrs. L. C. Obenchain) writes: "Have been in Texas for months, and find the women here active in suffrage work. Mrs. Desha Breckinridge spoke here recently. Petitions are being presented to the Legislature, and I believe Texas will be the first Southern State to grant suffrage to women."

(Woman Suffrage Association. President, Miss Annette Finnigan, Brezos Hotel, Houston).

MINNESOTA

A bill will be submitted to the coming Legislature providing for a State-wide system of teachers' pensions. The Minnesota Education Association, at its annual meetin October, gave unanimous approval to a carefully drawn measure, and the teachers urge that Minnesota follow the example of a round dozen States which have already established such a system. The plan proposed is conservative. The income from which annuities are to be paid to teachers of 20 years or more service is to come principally from two sources—the contributions of the teachers themselves and a one-tenth mill tax imposed by the State.

The Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, the Political Equality Club of St. Paul, the Political Equality Club of Minneapolis, the Equal Suffrage Association, Minneapolis, the Woman's Welfare League, St. Paul, the Scandinavian Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage have been doing organized work in bringing pressure to bear on the National Congress to pass the Bristow-Mondell amendment.

(Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. President, Mrs. Andreas Ueland, Calhoun blvd., Minneapolis).

(Equal Franchise League. President, Mrs. Theresa B. Peyton, 581 Selby avenue, St. Paul).

KENTUCKY

Kentucky women who can read and write were given school suffrage by the Legislature of 1912. Following the granting of the school franchise, education in Kentucky began to take on a new hope. In Louisville, thoughtful, earnest women went to the polls and helped good men safeguard the integrity and efficiency of a fine Board of Education by returning two school commissioners whose chances were threatened by disgruntled political and financial interests. At a subsequent election the women organized again and helped to re-elect three school commissioners whose work is an asset to the city. Still again, when a Million Dollar School Bond Issue was to be voted upon, the women divided the city a third time into wards and precincts with enthusiastic workers hard at it and the bonds carried. The superintendent of schools in his annual report says, "The bond issue would have failed if the women of Louisville had not rendered this valuable assistance."

The result is opening the eyes of those who were apathetic and the 27,000 school children of Louisville are having a chance undreamed of before.

The women who are active are from the ranks of Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Revolution, Parent-Teacher Associations, club women and women uninterested in clubs but tremendously interested in starting the children right. At the beginning only 300 were suffragists but they were the leaders. Today, there are 1,800 suffragists, many converted by their experience in the three school elections reviewed above.

(Kentucky Equal Rights Association. President, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, 337 Linden walk, Lexington).

The New Jersey State Teachers' Association at its recent convention in Trenton, passed a resolution endorsing equal suffrage. The list of endorsements in New Jersey, which will undoubtedly vote on the question next September, is steadily growing. Only a few weeks ago the State Grange went on record in favor. All the political parties are pledged to a submissison of the amendment.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw spoke before the convention. A resolution was carried recommending the opening of a collegiate course for women at Rutgers. Up to the present time the State of New Jersey has offered no collegiate course for women.

HELEN TODD SAYS SUPPORT MOTHERS

California Factory Inspector Urges that Widowed Mothers Keep the Family Together

"It is the activities of women, insisting on the value of life, and especially of life in its early stages, which is bringing the question of widows' pensions forward so rapidly," said Miss Helen Todd, who helped to get such a measure carried in California. She was speaking at a meeting in New York.

"It needs a woman's sense to see the cruelty and folly of breaking up widowed homes. It costs more in the first place, and in the second, it kills child life and normal human development. It is good economy to help the mother to keep her home together, and it is preposterous that we should be willing to pension veterans for having blown the lives out of people and not pension women for putting life into people.

"No sooner were we women enfranchised in California than we determined to put an end to orphan asylums as far as possible. We collected our own evidence by visiting the orphan homes ourselves, and, unlike the people of the East, we allowed the widowed mothers to speak for themselves.

"I visited about twenty-five of these asylums, and in spite of the awful conditions of children in industry that I have seen as a factory inspector, I have no hesitation in saying that I had rather see children in the worst mill or cannery in the country than see them in some of these horrible mechanical institutions. How can there be human warmth or affection in the children's lives! Wicked as it is to bind a child to a machine, it is not so wicked as to make it a machine, and that is what the orphan asylum does.

"Statistics taken from Juvenile and Criminal Courts show that child and female delinquents are recruited to an alarming extent from the children of broken up homes. Every woman knows why this is, and that is why, when they become voters, they turn their attention so quickly and effectively to measures for the protection of the home. When women make themselves felt in measures of this kind then the best interests of children begin to be represented."

A "Votes for Women Pudding" has just been discovered, tried and pronounced good by Mrs. Arthur Hunter of Montclair, N. J. She gives the following recipe:

1 lb. marshmallows cut in small pieces, 1 small bottle whipped cream mixed through marshmallows. Rub a cup of yellow peaches or canned apricots to a pulp, and mix with marshmallow and cream. Place half apricot on top of portion to serve. Better made early in morning for night dinner use. Sweeten to taste.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Woman's Journal Corporation will be held at their office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts, on Monday, January 11, 1915, at 11 A. M. The Stockholders are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Directors:

Alice Stone Blackwell, President.
Catherine Wilde, Clerk.

GIRLS GO HUNGRY ON $6 PER WEEK

Mrs. Glendower Evans Tells American Economics Association that Working Girls Are Underfed

A girl who earns only $6 a week must go hungry unless she receives some outside help, Mrs. Glendower Evans, of Boston, declared recently before the American Economic Association meeting in Princeton, N. J. Mrs. Evans has been connected with the work of establishing a minimum wage scale in Massachusetts, and has made an extensive survey of conditions there.

"The vast majority of wage-earning women work because they must," she said. "And the vast majority earn wages far below the requirements of a decent living.

"How, then, do they live? I answer: For the most part by enduring every form of privation. The majority of them, I believe, are terribly underfed."

MAN TO BENEFIT

"I favor woman suffrage because I believe it will promote better womanhood, bring woman into closer touch with the world, broaden and strengthen her mentally, and make her more serviceable in all branches of life's work," says Justice Townsend Scudder of the New York Supreme Court. "I do not expect the millennium to come with woman suffrage, but man will benefit because he will have for a mother a woman better equipped mentally through her study of public questions. Such a mother will be a closer companion to her sons; she will have more in common with them, and her influence over them will be more effective. The same will be true of the relationship between husband and wife."

SHE CARRIES MAIL

Mr. Frank Stowell, postmaster of Mayville, N. Y., has suddenly become an enthusiastic suffragist, because he found that, when two men in succession had failed him, he could rely on a woman's efficiency.

Two or three days before Christmas the regular carrier for R. F. D. 26 was taken ill from exposure to the cold winds and snowdrifts of a long, difficult route. The substitute, lacking sufficient nerve, also failed to appear when needed. It was at this point that a woman offered her help, which was accepted. In this emergency she carried two days' mail in one trip over the route. The postmaster is still depending upon this woman's services until the mail-carrier recovers.

In a very real sense the vote cast by the women of California was an intelligent vote. They cast their ballots not in a blind partisan fashion, but because of the principle involved. Sophistry was used throughout the campaign to confuse and mislead, but it was used in vain. Appeal to party fetish was met with scorn, and glib phrases of old-school politicians fell on deaf ears.—Los Angeles Express.

The city of New York has issued 800,000 copies of a 48-page book of instructions on the use of free markets and cutting the cost of living, edited for housewives. A city official, after looking over the book, said, "Well, if they can digest that, they certainly can vote intelligently."

INDIRECT INFLUENCE HAS BEEN TRIED

Women should be active citizens, in the opinion of Dr. Edward Devine, Director of New York's School of Philanthropy. He says:

"What appeals to me—as a citizen, as a campaigner for social amelioration and for social justice—is the substantial value, for the solution of the problems about which I am most deeply concerned, of the active participation of women in the tasks of citizenship.

"I am quite aware that there are other ways of influencing the course of governmental action besides holding office and voting. Public discussion, and even private interchange of views about a dinner table, may, under certain circumstances, have greater influence than casting a vote or marshalling voters. But the ballot seems to me an ultimate and material expression—not merely a symbol, but a logical and necessary corollary—of all other means of influence on and participation in public affairs. It is, indeed, the sure foundation for such influence and participation.

Something Seems Awry

"When we make ourselves sharply realize that one who discusses public questions from the platform or in the drawing-room is to have, after all, no ultimate voice in their decision, this inevitably suggests to our mind that there is something awry. Either woman should have been denied the comprehending intelligence, the power of judgment of men and measures, the capacity for taking interest in public questions, the social conscience capable of being stirred by injustice, by stupidity and inefficiency, or else she should have the fullest opportunity to act as her conscience dictates, to give tangible evidence of her interest, to use her judgment and to exercise her intelligence.

Questions Need Women's Help

"Let us consider such questions as concern the public care of the sick, the insane and the feeble-minded; the prevention of crime, and the training and reformation of law-breakers; the provision of playgrounds and recreational facilities; town-planning and taxation; compensation for accidents; the prevention of child labor and of the exploitation of women. These are all questions which have their governmental side. Who can doubt that all these fundamental questions will be resolved more certainly and more quickly when woman's experience, her mental processes and point of view, her traditions and resources, are brought to bear directly upon them?

Women Are Different

"My point is that woman's peculiar heritage, her sex difference, on which our opponents insist more strongly than we do, is capable of yielding a higher wisdom, a peculiar intuition and insight, of which we have no right to deprive society as we have done in the past. Transmuted through influence on lovers, husbands, or sons, this experience becomes a very different thing. What men have is their heritage—their own interpretation of what women have done to them, or said to them—and of that we have quite enough already.

Believe in Full Democracy

"And so, as I see it, there is a substantial value in woman's vote. I do not anticipate that all women, or a majority of women, will vote right always, or that on every question the general influence of women's votes will be beneficent; but, believing as I do in the principle of democracy—a full, unqualified democracy—I feel assured that on the whole and in the long run this broadening of the basis of the suffrage will strengthen it; that it will directly and powerfully aid in getting to the bottom of the complicated and by no means clearly understood civic problems before us."

"If the women had the vote they would get an eight-hour day for scrubwomen," said Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, speaking at a meeting of the Woman's Republican Club at Delmonico's, at which Mrs. Charles S. Whitman and Mrs. John Purroy Mitchell were guests of honor. "New York men have protected themselves very neatly with their eight-hour day," added Mr. Lovejoy, "but scrubwomen work ten and twelve hours a day for $22 a month, and are expected to support families of little children."

BETTER CHANCES FOR WOMAN VOTER

Women in Rural Districts Have Greater Opportunities Than Is Commonly Believed

The New England Homestead of Jan. 16 will say editorially:

Country women in Massachusetts can now attend caucuses for nominating the school committee, and can also vote for the same, just as do women in villages, towns and cities in that State. Any woman in any Massachusetts township may now register as a voter, may attend any caucuses for nominating school committee, and may attend town meeting and take part in the nomination of school committee in the meeting. Women may also vote for school committee in town meeting or otherwise. Not one woman in one hundred in our country towns realizes her rights in this matter. It would be well if every woman would register and exercise her full privileges. This would do more to improve our village and country schools than any one thing. Every New England State Legislature should imitate the Massachusetts example, though we would go further and give women the suffrage equally with men. The secret of the success so common to rural families as well as to the grange is the fact that women on the farm or in the grange have practically equal rights with the men. Not infrequently the farmer's success is due as much to his wife, if not more, than to his own efforts. If women have equal voice, vote and office-holding power in grange and church, why not in other local affairs? It would give the dry bones of some of our New England rural communities the shaking up they greatly need, if women got the offices and applied a new broom. Let Massachusetts country women start the movement, by concentrating their power upon better rural schools.

There are two women doctors practicing in Belgrade, Servia, and many women teachers. But public opinion on the whole is rather against women entering the labor market.

NEWS NOTES

A woman taxicab driver began work in New York on New Year's Day.

The trouble that many men prominent in the Amateur Athletic Club expected would develop when the rule permitting women swimmers to register with the governing body was adopted at the last annual convention is materializing now for the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association.

For the first time in the history of the State the wife of a New York governor will, on Jan. 20, participate in a suffrage demonstration at Albany. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman will head the list of patronesses at a banquet to be given several well known suffragists from throughout the State.

The first woman to be appointed a stenographer for the New York Magistrate's Courts, with a salary of $2,000 a year, is Miss Kathryn C. Daly. She headed the civil service list for the appointment, and was selected by a unanimous vote of the Board of City Magistrates. She was assigned to the Domestic Relations Court in East 57th street.

"Children ought not to be fed on war stories," said Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman at a peace meeting in New York on Tuesday. "Their study of history should be confined to learning of the great things which the various nations have done for the aid of humanity. I am opposed, too, to letting children play with war toys. Everything suggesting war should be kept from children."

Five women will accompany President Wilson when he sails for San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal on Jan. 14—his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, his niece, and a woman friend, and the wife and sister-in-law of the Secretary of the Navy. Both Miss Wilson and Mrs. Daniels are in sympathy with woman suffrage. The others may become converts after seeing how well it works on the Pacific coast.

Two contrasted types of suffragist have lately spoken in Atlanta. According to Isma Dooly, of the Atlanta Constitution, Maude Adams, in her little suffrage speech in the first act of "The Legend of Leonora," represented the emotional type, and Mrs. Desha Breckinridge the rational type. This does not imply that Mrs. Breckinridge does not stir the emotions of her audience; Isma Dooly says that she won them completely, but that it was by well-reasoned facts.

We were remarking about the beautiful eyelashes a little neighbor girl has. Little Dorothy said, "Oh, well, she cries so much, that's why. You see, that waters them.—Chicago Tribune.

A government is not yet complete that withholds from its most enlightened women what it gives to its most benighted men.—Thomas Jefferson.

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CATHOLIC CLERGY IN FAVOR

A compilation of opinions from the Catholic clergy of Pennsylvania has been brought out by the Pennsylvania W. S. A. Here are a few samples:

For forty years I have held that it was an outrage to deprive property-holding women of the right to vote on taxation and bonding.—Rt. Rev. M. J. Hoban, D. D., Bishop of Scranton.

The departments of social or civil life wherein, in my opinion, a great deal of good may be affected by woman suffrage are those various domains of civilized society, wherein chiefly are centered the interests of women very closely, the home, and with it the many varied and highly important relationships of family life, with the similarly varied and equally important industries outside the domestic circle, all public, however, as well as needed; and these interests and these relationships concern the necessaries of life, the welfare, safety and comfort of the family, especially the children in their social and moral environment, the peacefulness of the neighborhood and the care and relief of the needy.—Rev. Thomas C. Middleton, O. S. A., D. D., of the Augustinian Monastery of St. Thomas of Villa Nova.

How the unfounded and erroneous opinion that the Catholic Church is opposed to the enfranchisement of women ever got abroad I cannot understand.—Rev. Daniel J. O'Shea, Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

It may take time, since the progress of the world is always slow and halting, but woman suffrage is surely coming in this State. Of that I am as firmly convinced as I am of the rising of to-morrow's sun. The wonder is that it has been delayed so long. I could never understand why so many good people are opposed to woman suffrage and raise all kinds of silly objections to it. But that is the history of all great reforms.—Rev. Morgan L. Sheedy, LL. D., Rector of St. John's Cathedral, Altoona.

The present highly complex questions of political, social and economic life demand for their right solution the best efforts and the best talents of human nature. It is folly to suppose that man has a monopoly of these.—Rev. Henry C. Schuyler, Assistant Rector Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, Philadelphia.

On the franchise I hold the view that is attributed to Cleveland. "Broadly speaking all persons of sound mind are entitled to vote on the men and the laws which are to govern them. Aside from this, every ounce of brain, or experience you can add to the ballot makes it more certain. . . . If we can add ten million voters to an election, we have added just so much knowledge to it, and made it so much harder to mislead or buy enough votes to change results." The ballot for women is certain.—Rev. C. A. McDermott, P. R. V. F., Rector St. Peter's Church, McKeesport.

I am firmly convinced that the solution of many of our vexing social questions lies in giving to women the right to express their opinion by suffrage.—Rev. Joseph L. J. Kirlin, Rector of Church of the Most Precious Blood of Our Lord, Philadelphia.

There is nothing in the doctrines, teachings or practices of the Catholic Church either for or against woman suffrage, and Catholics may adopt either side of the question without prejudice to their faith.—Rev. T. F. Coakely, Sec. to Rt. Rev. J. F. Canevin, D. D., Bishop of Pittsburgh.

Miss Nina Daniels is running as candidate for the Republican nomination for Register and Recorder of Potter County, Pa. In supporting Miss Daniels in this new departure for women, a local paper says: "For nearly twelve years Miss Daniels has been Register and Recorder, although others have had the honor and drawn the pay. She first served in the capacity of Deputy Register and Recorder under George Daniels, and when he was succeeded by N. J. Leet, the present incumbent, she still retained her place and continued to do the work and carry the responsibility."

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IRVIN COBB JOINS SUFFRAGE CAUSE

Noted Writer Returns from War Zone With New Ideas of Women

Irvin Cobb, the well-known writer, has come back from the war a suffragist. Hitherto, he had not even been passively interested.

"The biggest argument for suffrage I saw was down in Southern France, where some men were trying to clean out a hospital," he said in an interview recently reported in the New York Tribune. "Whenever I see a man try to handle a broom I realize his limitations. But the women—well, the women were marvellous. They did all sorts of unpleasant, nauseating labor about the hospital, and were so skilful and deft about it. From the peasant women and prostitutes to well-born ladies, they all help.

"In the final analysis the burden of war falls on the women. They carry the cross, and it is only just that they have some voice in the government which declares a war in which they suffer.

"In mediæval times men believed that the only use a woman had was to bear children, so they shut their women up in fortresses while they went off to fight. But we have found that women are of use in the world aside from their being mothers, and we have learned that the average woman is just as intelligent as the average man, possibly a little more intelligent."

Mr. Cobb does not think that the Southern States will be the last to enfranchise women.

"Men of the South have always held as part of their code the protection of their women," he explained. "I think this chivalric spirit, which was formerly manifested by wanting to keep the woman in the home, will take the form of letting her have the vote."

SCORE CHURCH FOR ATTITUDE

Woman Called Backbone of Church While She Faces Marked Discrimination

Apropos of the two new suffrage States, a writer in the Continent thus addresses his fellow Presbyterians:

"I wish to emphasize what another writer in the Continent said a few days ago, 'This last election added two States to the several which have already given women the vote and opportunity to hold office,' while the Presbyterian Church, that is sustained and kept going by woman, lags behind in its appreciation of her work, ability and intelligence. We brag that Christianity has elevated woman to an equality with man. Our Book says, 'So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him, male and female created he them.' Yet we allow clubs, lodges, States and everything else to give woman her rights as an equal of man, but we deny her the right to act as trustee, deacon, elder or preacher, any one of which she can and would fill as well as the average man. She is the life of missions and we let her officer her own organization, but she has no representation on the boards of the church. She gives, and works for the finances of the local church, but can't be deacon. She is the backbone of the spirituality of the church, but can't assist at the sacrament. She brings forth and trains the children, but can't baptize them. My brethren, we ought to lead in giving women equality with men and not bring up the rear. We should be ashamed that all other organizations give her equality and we refuse. It looks very, very selfish to me."

WOMAN GRANTED NOTABLE MEDAL

Miss Anne Morgan Ranks with Andrew Carnegie, Luther Burbank and Eugene Brieux

Among the five notable American citizens to be presented with a gold medal by the National Institute of Social Science at its next meeting on Jan. 15 will be Miss Anne Morgan; the other recipients are Andrew Carnegie, Eugene Brieux, Luther Burbank and Myron T. Herrick. The gold medal is called by some the American equivalent of the grand cross of the French Legion of Honor.

MINISTERS HEAR BROTHER ON VOTE

Equal Suffrage Greatest Movement on Earth, Says Dr. E. E. Shumaker at Ministers' Meeting

"In my judgment, equal suffrage is the greatest movement on earth today," declared the Rev. Dr. E. Ellsworth Shumaker before a meeting of the Congregational ministers this week in Pilgrim Hall, Boston. "Equal suffrage for men and women is greater than all the other humanitarian movements," he continued, "not excepting temperance, the social service or the conservation of child life, for there is nothing so promising for the conservation of human life as woman suffrage."

Mrs. Marion Booth Kelly said that the ballot was the key that opened opportunity to women so that they could participate in public movements for the betterment of the human race. Mrs. Wenona O. Pinkham said that she lived for nine years in Colorado, where women had been voting for more than 30 years. She stated that much good had been accomplished there and in all the States where women had the ballot.

GIRLS TO HAVE REDRESS IN WEST

State Commissioner in Washington Will Help Working Girls Collect Back Pay

State Labor Commissioner Edward W. Olson recently reported that two Walla Walla, Wash., mercantile firms had been violating the law. Both firms admitted their guilt, and paid in full $204 for back pay to seven girls.

Commissioner Olson says in cases where a girl is entitled to an apprenticeship permit at a wage lower than the minimum established for experienced help, she must be paid the full minimum for experienced help unless the employer sees that she secures the apprenticeship permit. Where she is employed at the lower wage, she is entitled to collect back pay, and the commission will see that she gets it.

Miss Estelle Hunter, until recently head of the new girls' employment bureau in Chicago, has gone to Washington, where she will take charge of the child's welfare work under Julia Lathrop.

SHE JUST WOULD NOT BE GERMAN

Jersey Woman Says Naturalization Laws Make Her Feel Like Orphan

A German appeared in the Naturalization Bureau for his second papers admitting him to citizenship recently, says the New York Times. A comely woman came with him as his witness.

"I am his wife," she said to John Hein, who is in charge of the bureau.

"You won't do," she was told, "because only a citizen can be witness."

The woman bridled and said:

"I would have you know that I am a citizen; I was born in New Jersey."

"But when you married a German you became a German yourself."

"But I positively will not be a German," she declared, "and I defy anybody to force me to be one."

"Well, well," said Mr. Hein, soothingly, "you will be an American again as soon as your husband gets his papers."

"And I want to tell you," said the woman, turning to her husband, "that you had better be quick about it. Why, that's the most ridiculous thing I ever heard of. It makes me feel like an orphan."

NEVADA LEADER WATCHES BILLS

Miss Martin to Look After Legislation — Has Accepted No Position in East

Statements have been widely published that Miss Anne Martin, president of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, has accepted a position with the Congressional Union. Miss Martin has not accepted any position with any Eastern suffrage organization. As the Nevada Legislature meets at the end of January, she is going West to look after the legislative program of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, and to call a State convention to establish Women's Civic Leagues in the State, to take the place of the suffrage organizations. These leagues will work on absolutely non-partisan lines for good government. Later she plans to return East and help in some of the Eastern suffrage campaigns.

TABLES TURNED ON ANTI DEBATE

Mrs. Scott Wonders if Connecticut President Has Any Children—Audience Laughs

Mrs. William Force Scott, the anti-suffragist, debating in New York on Tuesday with Mrs. Thomas Hepburn, said: "My advice to you is to cease demanding the vote, with which you could do nothing, and to stay at home and take care of your children. Remember, that all the votes in the world cannot accomplish as much as one obscure woman doing her womanly duty at home. I don't know whether Mrs. Hepburn has any children"——

"She has four!" said some one in the audience. Mrs. Scott's reply was lost in the laughter that followed.

Mrs. Hepburn is president of the Connecticut W. S. A. She said that it was very fortunate she had her four children, since they enabled her to prove to "antis" that a woman could be a mother and a suffragist, too.

LAST LAUGHS

"Dinah, did you wash the fish before you baked it?"

"Law, ma'am, what's de use ob washin' er fish what's lived all his life in de water?"—Philadelphia Ledger.

He: "I like to hear a man say what he thinks."

She: "But people who say what they think generally think such disagreeable things."—Boston Transcript.

Teacher: "Do you know what a distant relative is?"

Little Elsie: "Yes, ma'am. My brother George is one."

Teacher: "How can your brother be a distant relative?"

Little Elsie: "He lives in California."

"The only objection I have to golf," said Miss Cayenne, "is that it sometimes becomes a trifle wearisome." "But you don't play the game?" "No. But I have a friend who does."—Washington Star.

Pat came to the dentist's, but when he saw the gleaming pair of forceps approaching his face he positively refused to open his mouth. The dentist quietly told his page-boy to prick his patient with a pin, and, when Pat opened his mouth to yell, the dentist seized the tooth, and out it came. "It didn't hurt as much as you expected, did it?" the dentist asked, smiling. "Well, no," replied Pat, hesitatingly. "But," he added, placing his hand on the spot where the boy pricked him with the pin, "begorra, little did I think the roots would reach down like that."—Northwestern Advocate.

"Well, well! did you ever milk before?"

"Not exactly, but I've had a good deal of practice with a fountain pen."

"Last year," said the Buffalo man, "when some German friends visited me, I asked one of them what they thought of our American railroads, he said:

"'They are very good; but our wives don't seem to like the upper berths.'"

The Oculist: "Tell me how many of those lines you can read."

The Patient: "None. I never could pronounce the names of those Balkan battlefields."—Boston Globe.

The soldiers drilling at Salisbury, England, have been trying passing a message from man to man through a long line of sentinels. A message that left the right flank worded: "Enemy advancing on right flank; send reinforcements," reached the left flank worded: "Enemy advancing with ham-shank; send three-and-fourpence." This bears about as much likeness to the original as the reports about equal suffrage in the West bear to the truth after passing through a long line of anti-suffragists.

Miss A. and Miss H. teach in the same sloyd room at different times. The following happened in one of Miss A.'s classes:

Miss A.: "Will someone please get me some cotton waste?"

No one made a move to do so.

Miss A.: "Where does Miss H. keep her cotton waste?"

Boy: "I think she's got it on."

—Boston Teachers' News Letter.

NATIONAL ASKS TO BE INCLUDED

Men Agitating for Suffrage in District of Columbia Asked to Remember Women

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, through its Congressional Committee, is making a vigorous effort to have the Washington Chamber of Commerce include woman suffrage in its proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution granting representation to the District of Columbia in the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Electoral College.

A letter has been sent to Mr. William F. Gude, president of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of the National Association, signed by Mrs. Medill McCormick as a member of the Executive Board, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, executive vice-chairman of the Congressional Committee, requesting that the Chamber of Commerce reconsider its decision on the scope of the proposed amendment so as specifically to include woman suffrage.

The District of Columbia has no voice in its own government or in that of the nation. Its commissioners, appointed by the President, can recommend legislation for the District, but an enactment of such legislation, even in the most trivial matters, is in the hands of Congress, in which the citizens of the District have no representation.

For years the residents of Washington have been agitating this question of suffrage. Practically since the organization of the Chamber of Commerce efforts have been made to get that body to take a decided stand with regard to it. Two months ago for the first time the Chamber voted in favor of suffrage in the District of Columbia, but did not specify the kind of suffrage wanted, nor how it was to be obtained. A special committee of ten members was appointed to formulate ways and means of bringing about the end sought, and their report was adopted at a meeting of the Chamber. The committee decided that the particular form of suffrage which the Chamber should advocate for the District of Columbia is representation in the Senate and House, and in the Electoral College, which can be secured only through an amendment to the Federal Constitution.

At this meeting Mrs. Funk was allowed the unusual privilege of appearing before the Chamber and making her argument in person. She was enthusiastically received by the members, but no action was taken.

The letter to Mr. Gude raises the point that this is a unique political situation; that Congress, by reason of its absolute authority in the government of the District, has here for the first time an opportunity to enfranchise women without taking back into the constitution a "right" originally granted to the States; furthermore, that this is an opportunity which will not be overlooked by the women of America, millions of whom through the ballot have already a voice in federal lawmaking.